

New Spring Goods.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES.

J. L. SCHICK would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his Store a splendid

STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.

The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods of every description, SILKS, MOZAMBIQUES, SHALLES, DELANES, BOMBAYES, ALPACCAS, LAWNS, CALICOS, of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at prices to defy competition.

FURNISHING GOODS.

of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c. Also, a splendid assortment of Ribbons, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols. My stock of White Goods will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of CLOTHES, CASSIMERS, and VESTINGS, of all qualities and choicest styles. J. L. SCHICK, May 17.

100,000 Bushels Grain Wanted.

NEW FIRM AT THE OLD WAREHOUSE.

W. M. E. BIDDLE & CO. would inform the public that they have leased the Warehouse on the corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, in Gettysburg, where they will carry on the GRAIN AND PRODUCE BUSINESS in all its branches. The highest prices will always be paid for

WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEED, FLAX SEED, STRAW, &c.

Dried Fruit, Nuts, Soap, Ham, Shoulders and sides, Potatoes, with everything else in the country produce line.

ON HAND, FOR SALE, Coffees, Sugars, Syrups, Teas, Spices, Salt, Cloves, Vinegar, Soda, Mustard, Starch, Brooms, Buckets, Blacking, Brushes, Soap, &c. Also Coal Oil, Fish Oil, Tar, &c. Fish of all kinds; Nails and Spikes; Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

They are always ready to supply a first rate article of Flour, with the different kinds of Feed.

Also, Ground Plaster, with Guano and other fertilizers. Coal, by the bushel, ton, or car load.

Their Cars run to Baltimore and back, twice a week, and they will be happy to carry goods either way at moderate charges. Marketmen, country merchants, and others, will find it to their advantage to patronize this line.

They ask a share of the public's custom, and will spare no effort to render satisfaction to all, sellers or buyers.

W. M. E. BIDDLE & CO. Aug. 30.—If.

CHAMBERSBURG STREET ALWAYS AHEAD.

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH, has just returned from the city with the largest and most complete assortment of

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, that has been brought to this town since the war.

His stock is not only complete, but is GOOD and CHEAP, embracing every variety of Hats and Shoes for Men and Boys, whilst the Ladies will find everything in their line, from the finest gaiter to the heaviest Shoe, Children's Shoes of every description in great variety. Also—Ladies' Hats, fine quality, and Children's Hats, of all styles and prices. Also, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valises, Umbrellas, Gloves, Stockings, Tobacco, Cigars, and Novelties of every description.

Don't forget the place, Chambersburg street, opposite the Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, Pa. J. NO. L. HOLTZWORTH, Nov. 22.

1865. 1865.

COSTAR'S VERMIN EXTERMINATORS.

"18 years established in N. Y. City."

"Only infallible remedy known."

"Free from Poisons."

"Not dangerous to the Human Family."

"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminator, Is a paste—used for Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.

"Costar's" Bed Bug Exterminator, Is a liquid or wash, used to destroy, and also as a preventive for Bed-Bugs, &c.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, Is for Moths, Mosquitoes, Flies, Bed Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.

See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Pack, before you buy.

Principal Depot, 452 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by A. D. BUEHLER, and all Druggists and dealers at Gettysburg, Pa. March 28.—6m.

NEW GOODS.

FAINESTOCK'S BROTHERS are constantly receiving choice and desirable Goods, from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are prepared to offer great inducements to those about purchasing.

Having selected with great care, from the three leading markets, the public will look to their own interests by examining our stock before buying elsewhere. Call at

FAINESTOCK'S, Bed Front, May 6.

Albums! Albums! Albums! JUST received a large and beautiful assortment of Photographic Albums, which we offer below City prices.

See 15. TYSON & BRO.

SCOTT & SON are selling (Clothes, Cassimere, Cassimere, Jeans, and all kinds of Domestic Goods cheap. Call and see!

Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice flour and Gelatin, for sale at

Dr. B. HORN'S Drug Store.

Excelsior Gallery, are always warranted to give satisfaction.

See 15. TYSON & BRO.

SHAW'S, all varieties and prices at A. Scott & Son's cheap store.

Nov. 22. R. HORN'S Drug Store and get his Medicinal Cough Candy

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Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. Robert J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties comprising the 19th District, and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district, and DAVID ZIEGLER, & ISAAC E. WIERMAN, Esq., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 16th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 17th day of April next—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in their behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute on behalf of prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be there and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

ADAM REBERT, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 21, 1864.

Jury List—April Court.

GRAND JURY, Cumberland—Jacob Lett, (Foreman,) Francis Bream, Charles B. Polley, Gettysburg—Robert Elliott, Jerome Walter, Huntington—Henry Smith, Franklin—George E. Plank, Joseph Lives Mountpleasant—Jacob E. Miller, Joseph L. Smith.

Monitors—Moses Hartman, Butler—Samuel Lewis, George Kimo, Straban—James Robert, Isaac Miller, Tyrone—Peter Hummer, Hamilton—Simon Allard, Jacob Baker, Conowago—Adam Rhodes, Liberty—Jacob Eker, Union—John Bobbit, Reading—Samuel Reppard, Herwitz—Samuel Brown, Menallen—Joseph Chica.

GENERAL JURY, Straban—George F. Miller, Daniel H. Benner, Jesse McCreary, Jacob Sanders, Joseph Kaas, John Brooks, Samuel A. Gilliland, John Werz, George Grass, Reading—George Baker, Liberty—John Kauper, Lewis Wertz, Hamilton—John W. McConnell, Franklin—Samuel A. Swope, George Cole, Samuel Bucher, Samuel Lohr, James Russell, John Lauer, Cumberland—Isaac Deardorff, H. B. Cromer, Jacob Hershey, John Crist, Gettysburg—Daniel Pittenstorf, Dr. John A. Swope, Wm. J. Mann, Hamilton—George Myers, Charles Khuk, Menallen—Henry Uppman, Luther Cosman, George Peters, Jacob B. Means, Samuel Christ, Gideon Bangor, Huntington—Sebastian Pickles, John C. Miller, Lalmore—Andrew Shultz, Mountpleasant—Henry Melhorn, Francis M. Rudy, Freedom—David Rhodes, Jr., Tyrone—George Mackley, Daniel Trimmer, Conrad Bream, Oxford—Christian Zinn, Mountjoy—John Eckenrode, Union—Joseph L. Shorb, Reading—Francis A. Orndorff, Butler—William Guise, March 21.

ADAMS COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS, President—George Swope, Vice-President—S. R. Russell, Secretary—D. A. Buehler, Treasurer—E. O. Fahnestock, Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King, MANAGERS, George Swope, Gettysburg, D. A. Buehler, R. McCurdy, D. McCroarty, M. Eichelberger, S. R. Russell, E. O. Fahnestock, A. D. Buehler, R. G. McCroarty, Jacob King, Straban township, A. Heintzelman, Franklin Wm. D. Himes, New Oxford, Wm. B. Wilson, Bendersville, H. A. Picking, Straban township, John Wolford, Lathore, John Picking, East Berlin, Abel T. Wright, New Oxford, Abiel F. Gitt, New Oxford, J. H. Marshall, Hamilton township, Jno. Cunningham, Freedom, John Horner, Mountjoy

This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than 14 years, and in that period has made but one assessment, having paid losses by fire during that period amounting to \$11,088—\$6,769 of which have been paid during the last two years. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2 P. M.

March 14.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

SELF-ADJUSTING AND ADJUSTABLE, WITH COG-WHEEL REGULATOR.

FOR SALE BY, SHEADS & BUEHLER, GETTYSBURG, PA.

From innumerable recommendations, we gather the following:

Letter from Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, in 1850. I am most happy to speak in the very highest terms of the "UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER." The hardest part of "washing day" work is in my opinion, the wringing; and the inventor of this machine may have the satisfaction of feeling that he has changed one of the most tedious parts of woman's work into a very attractive amusement. The laundress looks upon it as a great blessing. I took upon it as among the most useful articles in the house.

Brooklyn, October, 1861. Price—\$8.50. May 3d, 1864.

Battle-Field Views.

A FULL set of our Photographic views of the Battle Field of Gettysburg, form a splendid gift for the Holidays; the first published can be seen at the Excelsior Gallery, TYSON & BRO., Dec. 15.

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GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION!

250,000 WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS, &c. WORTH OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS! All to be sold for One Dollar each!

Without regard to value. Not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES.

All to be sold for \$1 each.

250,000 Gold Hunting Case Watches, \$10 to 150
250,000 Gold and Diamond Case Watches, \$10 to 150
500,000 Hunting Case Silver Watches, \$10 to 150
250,000 Diamond Rings, \$10 to 150
250,000 Gold and Silver Chains, \$10 to 150
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250,00

SHERIDAN'S GREAT VICTORY.

A MAGNIFICENT BATTLE.

CAPTURE OF FIVE THOUSAND PRISONERS.

We take from the war correspondence of the New York World the following graphic account of Sheridan's great battle on Saturday, in which he captured five thousand prisoners:

SHERIDAN ON HIS OWN HOOK.

On Friday night General Grant, dissatisfied, like most observers, with the business of the whole of Warren's Corps and all the cavalry, General Warren reported to him at nightfall, and the little army was thus composed:

General Sheridan's Forces, Saturday April 1:

Three divisions of infantry, under Generals Griffin, Ayres and Crawford. Two divisions of cavalry, formerly constituting the Army of the Shenandoah, now commanded by Gen. Merritt, under Generals Devin and Custer.

One division of cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, under General Crook.

Brigade or more cavalry Army of the James, under General Mackenzie.

In this composition the infantry was to be in the proportion of about two to one, and the entire force, which I am far from bidding to overstate, would be a considerable army, far up in the teens. Sheridan was absolute, and his odd-shaped body began to bob up and down straightway; he visited every part of his line, though it stretched from Dinwiddie Court House, to the Quaker road, along the Boynton Plank and its adjuncts. At daybreak on Saturday he fired four signal guns to admonish Warren he was off; and his cavalry, by diverging roads, struck their camps. Just south of Culpeper is a certain Stony creek, the tributaries to which wind northward and control the roads. Over Stony creek went Crook, making the longest detour. Custer took a bottom called Chamberlain's bed; and Devin advanced from Little Five Forks, the whole driving the Rebels to ward the left of their works on White Oak road.

SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY DISMOUNTED.

We must start with the supposition that our own men far outnumbered the Rebels. The latter were widely separated from their comrades before Petersburg, and the adjustment of our infantry as well as the great moveable force at Sheridan's disposal rendered it doubtful that they could have returned. At any rate they did not do so, whether from choice or necessity, and it was a part of our scheme to push them back into their entrenchments. This work was delegated to the cavalry entirely, but, as I have said before, mounted carbiniers are no match for stubborn, bayoneted infantry. So when the horsemen were close up to the Rebels they were dismounted, and acted as infantry to all intents. A portion of them, under Gregg and Mackenzie, still adhered to the saddle, but they might be put in rapid motion for flanking and charging purposes; but fully five thousand infantry men, who had seen service in the Shenandoah and elsewhere, were formed in line of battle on foot, and by charge and display essayed the difficult work of pressing back the entire Rebel column. This they were to do so evenly and ingeniously that the Rebels should go no farther than their works, either to escape eastward or to discover the whereabouts of Warren's forces, which were already forming. Had they espied the latter they might have become so discouraged as to break and take to the woods; and Sheridan's object was to capture them as well as to route them. So all the afternoon the cavalry pushed them hard, and the strife went on uninterruptedly and terrifically. I have no space in this hurried despatch to advert either to individual losses or to the many thrilling episodes of the fight. It was fought at so close quarters that our carbiniers were never out of range; had this been otherwise, the long rifles of the enemy would have given them every advantage. With their horses within call, the cavalrymen, in line of battle, stood together like walls of stone, swelling onward like those gradually elevating ridges of which Lyell speaks. Now and then a detachment of Rebels would charge down upon us, swaying the lines and threatening to annihilate us, for at no part of the action, till its crisis, did the Southern men exhibit either doubt or dismay, but fought up to the standard of the most valiant reason the world has ever had, and here and there showing some of those wonderful feats of individual courage which are the miracles of the time.

A Column with a shattered regiment came down upon us in a charge. The bayonets were fixed; they came on with a yell; their grey uniforms seemed blackened amid the smoke; their preserved colors, torn by grape and ball, waved yet defiantly; twice they halted, and poured in volleys, but came on again like the surge from the foe, depleted, but determined; yet, in the hot faces of the carbiniers, they read a purpose as resolute, but more calm, and, while they pressed along, swept all the while by scathing volleys, a group of horsemen took them in flank. It was an awful instant; the horses recoiled; the charging column trembled like a single thing, but once the Rebels, with rare organization, fell into a hollow square, and with solid sheets of steel defied our centurions. The horsemen rode around them in vain; no charge could break the shining squares until our dismounted carbiniers poured in their volleys afresh, making gaps in the spent ranks, and then in their wavering time the cavalry thundered down. The Rebels could stand no more; they reeled and swayed, and fell back broken and beaten. And on the ground the Colonel lay, sealing his devotion with his life.

Through wood and brake and swamp, across field and trench, we pushed the fighting defenders steadily. For a part of the time, Sheridan himself was there, short and broad, and active, waving his hat, giving orders, seldom out of fire, but never stationary, and close by full the long yellow locks of Custer, above extended, fighting like a Viking, though he was worn and haggard with much work. At 4 o'clock the Rebels were behind their wooden walls at Five Forks, and still the cavalry pressed them hard, in feint rather than solemn effort, while a battalion dismounted, charged squarely upon the face of their breastworks which lay in the main on the north side of White Oak road. Then while the cavalry reeled, and toward the rear, the

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG.

Tuesday Evening, April 11, 1865.

The War nearly Over!

The news we give to day is of the most cheering kind. Not only has Richmond, the centre of the Rebellion, fallen into our hands; but the official dispatch of yesterday gives us the heart enlivening intelligence that the great Rebel army, which has so long resisted our best efforts to conquer it, is now ours. General Lee, (through the unwearied and watchful efforts of Gen. Grant, aided by his noble Generals, Sheridan and others), was so entirely surrounded by our armies, that on Sunday afternoon he surrendered to Gen. Grant his whole force—which was immediately paroled and allowed to go home until properly exchanged. This we think is the beginning of the end of the unholy Rebellion; and we congratulate our readers on the glorious intelligence. It is a matter for general rejoicing, and of thanks to God for his goodness to us, in thus putting an end to the cruel war, and ordering Victory to perch upon our banners, and bringing back our great Nation to peace, with the prospect of a more glorious name in the future, than it has had in the past.

Our receiving the glorious news of the surrender of Lee and his army, yesterday morning, the pupils of the Public Schools of the Borough were assembled on the upper floor of the school building, and after being led by the Principal of the High School, in a prayer of thanksgiving to the King of Kings, for His gracious interposition in our behalf as a nation, they united in singing the "Star-spangled Banner," "My Country, 'tis of Thee," and the Old Hundred Duet. Cheer upon cheer was then vigorously given for our victorious Generals, our Government, the Old Flag, &c.—After these exercises, the schools were dismissed for the day.

The Stores were also closed in the afternoon, and a general "jollification" took place at night among the "Young Americans," as usual.

Last week was a time of general rejoicing all over the country, upon the news of Victory, and the speedy crushing out of the Rebellion which is now inevitable. In all the cities and towns of the land, it has been a jubilee of the most enthusiastic character; and the country has probably never witnessed more heart felt rejoicing. In our town there was a general outburst, including even those who had been hitherto lukewarm in the cause; and it culminated on Friday evening in a grand demonstration. Flags were floating in every direction, cannon, musketry, and every kind of crackers that would make a noise, were brought into requisition—and a large bonfire in the Square kept up all night, added to the general enthusiasm.

In the course of the evening, the people assembled were addressed by Hon. EDWARD McPHERSON, from the steps of the Court-house, in his usual energetic and masterly manner, during which he was loudly applauded. Enthusiastic cheers were given at the close for Grant, Sheridan, Sherman, and the whole Army of the Union, and for "General Rejoicing," who was now the greatest General in the world!

"Young America" kept up the performance in various ways of their choosing during the greater part of the night.

One of our brave boys, who was at the capture of Petersburg and Richmond, sent us copies of the Richmond "Whig" and "Dispatch" of the 1st of April, the last issue by the Rebels before their flight. They were of interest under the glorious events which have characterized the past week. They have disappeared from our table, much to our regret, through the kindness of some one who took advantage of our absence to "hook" them. We hope they will let the neighbors see them, as we intended to do.

The official announcement of the late important victories, regarded as a culminating point of the war, is keeping up a continued excitement at Washington. The bells have been ringing, and cannonading going on, and there is a pretty general belief that peace is now at hand, and that the President will soon issue a proclamation to the great mass of the Southern people, offering them terms of peace, and appealing to them to stop their now suicidal resistance to the Flag of the Union. No amnesty will be granted to the leaders of the Rebellion.

Mr. Isaac Hoffman, a paper manufacturer, of Carroll county, Md., was killed at the Relay House, on the Northern Central railway, on Thursday morning last. He was getting on a car of the Western Maryland railroad, when he stumbled and fell violently on the ground, severely fracturing both bones of the left leg. It was amputated, but he expired soon after the operation.

Letters from Nassau report the desolation and decay, consequent on the cessation of blockade running, as truly astonishing. Englishmen are selling off their goods below cost, and fleeing from the island as rats from a sinking ship.

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U. S. Christian Commission.

The local Committee at Gettysburg acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions for the Commission, viz:

Daniel Linard, additional, \$1.00
Collection in U. Pres. Church, 19.55
S. School Class, 1.15

Before acknowledged, \$21.70
April 3, 1865. \$25.19

T. G. MCCREARY, Chairman.

Secretary Seward.

This distinguished cabinet officer met with a serious accident a few days ago at Washington, by the running off of the horses in his carriage, as will be seen by an article in our paper to day. We are glad to learn under date of Friday, that he was rather more comfortable than on the day previous. His injuries are painful, but exhibit no unfavorable symptoms. At this critical period of our history, his sage counsels are more than ever needed—and we sincerely hope he may have a speedy recovery.

Our enterprising friend Col. C. H. BUEHLER is now the sole proprietor of the extensive business establishment lately under the firm of Sheeds & Buehler, they having dissolved partnership on the 1st inst. The Colonel brings to his new position an enterprise and industry, that can not fail to prosper. We wish him ample success.

Mr. J. CANNON has removed his Marble Yard from the old location to the vacant lot near the Diamond on the east side of Baltimore street, where he is now turning out beautiful work, as he always does. The specimens now in the yard are worth a visit to examine.

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH has removed his Hat and Shoe Store to the south east corner of the Diamond, and is prepared to supply his customers with everything in his line. Call and see him.

The 209th Regt., Lieut. Col. FRED. ERICK, was in the battle of Fort Steadman near Petersburg, and accounts represent that the regiment and its officers behaved nobly. The casualties in our Company were Corp. R. Cobean, wounded in the wrist; Private James Witrode, wounded in wrist; Private Cornelius Aumen, wounded slightly in knee.

The company of Capt. Norris, principally recruited from this county, is full, and has been assigned to the 101st Regt. Pa. Vol., now stationed at Roanoke Island. The officers are—

Captain—THORNDIKE C. NORRIS.
1st Lieut.—ROBERT GEORGE.
2nd "—SAMUEL YOUNG.

The company expected to leave in a few days to join the Regiment; but probably the late glorious news may check their movement, and also the Draft. God grant it!

Mrs. SUSAN NORRIS has been appointed Post Mistress at Cashtown, Adams county.

Gov. Curtin issued his proclamation early last week, recommending last Sabbath to be observed in the different churches of the State, as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise, for the late successes of our arms. We believe it was complied with in the Churches of this borough.

An accident occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, 60 miles from Baltimore, on Thursday night last, by the running of an engine into another train. Four men were killed and two wounded.

An Excellent Sabbath School Paper. The Sunday School Times, edited by John S. Hart, LL. D., and J. N. Baker, A. M., and published weekly by J. C. Garrigues & Co., Phila., Pa., at \$1.50 per year, is a very valuable journal for Superintendents and Teachers. It contains a large amount of information, hints and suggestions highly useful not only to Sunday school people, but also to teachers in secular schools, and to parents. We often find in its single articles worth more than the annual subscription. Send to the publishers for a specimen number.—American Agriculturist.

DAY OF PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING. Gov. Fenton, N. Y. in view of the recent success of the Union troops, has issued a proclamation appointing Friday, the 14th inst., as a day of thanksgiving, prayer and praise. He recommends that all the churches in New York be opened, and that all kinds of business be suspended on that day, which is the one set apart for raising the Federal flag over Fort Sumter.

On Tuesday Mr. Lincoln gave a public reception in the parlors of Jeff Davis' house in Richmond. A number of citizens called upon him, beside the officers of our army and navy.

A Washington paper mentions a rumor that Mobile, Ala., has been captured. According to information said to be contained in New Orleans' papers of March 31st, a portion of Gen. Canby's forces were within five miles of Mobile, and held a position from which shells could be thrown into the suburbs of the city. The attack by the Union fleet on Mobile, rebel accounts state, was resumed on the 30th of March.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—The news of the fall of Richmond was received here to-day, and caused great rejoicing throughout the State. Greenbacks have gone up to sixty five and are rising.

It is estimated that near eight thousand bales of cotton have been discovered in various portions of the city of Charleston within a few weeks.

GLORIOUS VICTORY!

BRIGHT SKIES!

Lee Surrendered AND HIS WHOLE ARMY!

The magnificent campaign of General Grant was closed on Sunday last with the surrender of Gen. Lee, and all that remained of the Rebel Army of Northern Virginia.

An official despatch from Gen. Grant to the Secretary of War announces that Gen. Lee, on the 9th (Sunday) surrendered his whole Army on the terms proposed by Gen. Grant—and officers were appointed to carry the stipulations into effect.

Gen. Lee and all his officers and men, rolls of whom are to be made, surrender themselves prisoners of war, and give their paroles not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and are allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the U. States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside. All the arms, all the artillery and public property to be packed and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by Gen. Grant to receive them. The side arms of the officers, and their private baggage are not embraced.

This glorious event is the precursor of Peace, and a triumph of our principles, which will tell upon the future of this great Nation. We look upon the War as now, in fact, ended, so far as destruction of life is concerned; and we have not a doubt that the whole Rebel South will lay down their arms at once, and yield to the majesty of our glorious, well tried, and now really triumphant Government.

The Secretary of War offers up thanks to Almighty God for the great victory, and gives also the thanks of the Government to Gen. Grant and his brave and gallant army; and ordered a salute of 200 guns to be fired at every military post in the Union.

Flour fell \$1 a barrel at New York on Saturday; Wheat 20 to 30 cents a bushel; Cotton 17 cents. The tendency of the market was downward. Gold was down to 148.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

BEAVERDA HUNDRED, Va., April 3. FRIEND HARRIS:—I send you enclosed, copies of the Richmond Whig and the Dispatch of April 1st, which I was fortunate enough to secure in one of the camps deserted by the Rebels at 3 o'clock this morning. The camp was occupied by the 64th Georgia, Mahone's Div. of the 3rd Rebel Corps. They broke camp at 3 o'clock this morning, and by day break their camp was discovered deserted. Several cases in and gave themselves up as prisoners, among them several officers. I noticed one squad of five (three white men and two negroes), who brought with them the battle flag of the 61st Va. Regt., which they had managed to secrete from their comrades. All agree in saying that their army is totally demoralized, and that there is no longer any use in fighting. They also say that were the men of Lee's army assured that they would be well treated in the North, they would desert by regiments.

The days of this terrible rebellion are surely drawing to a speedy close under the skillful blows delivered by our Army. Success to our brave boys. A few more blows and the final crash will be heard. I will write you more in a few days.

L. R. N.

Attempt to Burn the City.

NEWBERN, N. C., April 2.—A preconcerted plan to fire this city was developed here this morning at half past ten o'clock. Several large buildings containing forage, ordnance and commissary stores were set on fire simultaneously with bits of phosphorus. The alarm was given, and signalled at once throughout the city, when the fire department and the entire population promptly turned out, and the flames were extinguished in a short time without doing much damage.

Seventy bales of hay and a few other articles were consumed. The extensive bridge over the Neuse river was fired at the same time in our places, but the flames were extinguished without doing much damage. A rebel officer was arrested in town, and is now in confinement, charged with the mischief.

The fire department has been on duty since, and a double guard has been stationed throughout the city to prevent a like occurrence, and to arrest suspicious persons. The excitement caused by this inconsiderate act was very yesterday and last night, but has now subsided.

At the opening of the April term of the United States Court at Cincinnati, all the lawyers practicing therein were required to take the oath of loyalty prescribed in the act of July, 1862. Nineteen in all took the oath, two of them making some technical protests. George E. Pugh declined to take it immediately, stating that he believed it unconstitutional, and desired time to consider the subject. Wm. M. Corry refused entirely, and immediately surrendered up the business which he had in hand in the court.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FRIDAY, April 7, 1865

Secretary Stanton's official bulletins put us in possession of highly important and gratifying information from Lieutenant Gen. Grant in regard to the pursuit of Lee's shattered and demoralized army. General Grant telegraphs from Nottoway Court House, on the Burkeville Junction, that Sheridan had on Tuesday struck the Danville road a few miles south of Amelia Court House, which is about seventeen miles east of Burkeville, and that Lee was at Amelia Court House. Sheridan had sent an urgent message to General Meade, who was following with the Second and Sixth Corps, by what is known as the River road, saying that if the troops could be got up in time, he had hopes of capturing or dispersing the whole of Lee's army. By consulting the map, it will at once be seen that Sheridan has thus intercepted the retreat of Lee, being between him and Burkeville, the junction of the Danville and the Southside Railroad, and it will also appear that General Grant himself, who informs us with the left wing of the army under command of General Ord, was near Burkeville than Lee, and would reach there last night. The possession of Burkeville Junction by our troops will render it almost impossible for Lee to reach either Lynchburg or Danville, and there seems to be no reasonable probability at least, that the Lieutenant General's hope, very soon to hear of the balance of Lee's army being either captured or broken up, may be fully realized!

Through a despatch from Asst. Secretary of War, Dana, we have some particulars relative to our triumphal entry into the once capital of the "Confederacy." On Sunday Gen. Lee telegraphed Davis that he was driven back and that he must retreat, and the news was announced in the churches. Jeff. had, it seems, prepared for the contingency, and becoming demoralized, decamped between two days, with the "Cabinet," the "Congress," joined, no doubt, by the Legislature of Virginia, and others of the chivalry. Gen. Ewell fired the city, and all the business portion of Main street to the James was destroyed.

The offices of the "Enquirer" and "Dispatch" were burned, together with the bridges over the river. Many families remained on the arrival of the "Yankees," and placed themselves under their protection, including Mrs. General Lee. The residence of Davis has been taken possession of by Major General Weitzel, the commander of the colored troops. Major General Casey and staff have taken quarters and are engaged in recruiting the "contrabands." A later despatch from Richmond direct, states that Gen. Weitzel captured in Richmond five hundred pieces of artillery, five thousand stands of arms, one thousand and five prisoners, and five thousand Rebel wounded. President Lincoln visited Richmond on Tuesday, and returned to City Point on Wednesday. He was received with enthusiasm.

We have also interesting particulars of the capture of Petersburg and the entry of our troops into that city. The Rebels commenced evacuating the place at ten o'clock at night on the 2nd inst., and by three on the morning of the 3d had crossed the Appomattox. They destroyed by fire, about \$1,000,000 worth of tobacco, the bridges across the Appomattox, five or six in number, the Southside railroad depot, and other property, and managed to get away the greater portion of their artillery. As our troops entered the city they were met by Mayor Townes, with a note to General Grant, formally surrendering the city, and asking that the inhabitants might be protected. Our forces behaved remarkably well, and the citizens have no cause of complaint. Many of the houses in the lower portion of the city have been badly injured by the shot and shell thrown by Grant's batteries 1st number, but the city generally is represented as presenting a very fine appearance. The railroad has been extended from City Point to Petersburg, and supplies, etc., are being rapidly forwarded to our troops. Notwithstanding the great destruction of tobacco a large quantity fell into the hands of the soldiers, and was divided among the chieftains of the weed. Maj. R. C. Eden and captain C. H. McCreary have started a paper at Petersburg. It is called "Grant's Petersburg Progress," with the motto, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." The first number is dated 3rd of April, 1865, showing that no time was lost in using Rebel types to print the good news of the fall of Petersburg and Richmond. It is only a small sheet, only printed on one side, but shows a good deal of spirit. The first editorial is prefaced by a cut representing the American eagle with a scroll in its mouth, bearing the words "In Union there is strength;" and underneath two hands firmly clasped.

SATURDAY, April 8.—The Rebel army of General Lee, so long the bulwark of the Rebel Confederacy, is being rapidly round to pieces under the sturdy blows of Lieutenant Gen. Grant and his commanders, even if the demoralized and discomfited remainder has not already surrendered. The official despatches announce another battle and another victory, in which we captured the Rebel Generals Ewell, Kershaw, Corse, many other general officers, several thousand prisoners, with cannon, wagons, &c., and forced General Lee into a position from which it is believed he could not escape. General Sheridan, in his sententious way, says: "If the thing is pressed I think Lee will surrender." General Grant is pressing "the thing," and we have little doubt that the Rebel army is now within our lines as prisoners. The battle of Thursday appears to have been brought on by Lee attempting to strike across the country from Amelia Court House to Farmville, a station on the Lynchburg railroad, seventeen miles beyond Burkeville Junction, and fifty-six from Lynchburg. Our left was pushed forward to meet this movement and became engaged with the enemy at Deatonville, in Amelia county. The Second and Sixth Corps, with the cavalry, bore the brunt of the fight. The Rebels were completely routed and driven back across Saylor's creek in the direction of the Appomattox. General Meade describes the day's work, "as one of the most important of the recent brilliant operations." The Rebels were in line of battle on the opposite side of the creek, and the pursuit would be continued in the morning. Their attempt to move around our left was designed to open the way to Lynchburg. This attempt having failed, we can see no possible means by which Lee can escape. A further movement on the left will throw him too far north to reach Lynchburg, whilst our whole army lies in the way of any movement on the right, toward Danville. The heavy loss inflicted on him in Thursday's fight must have convinced Lee of the utter impracticability of breaking through the lines confronting him, and we scarcely doubt that on yesterday morning he proposed terms of capitulation. The next despatches will in all probability tell us of the end of the Rebel Army of Northern Virginia.

Serious Accident to Secretary Seward.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—At about 4 o'clock this afternoon Secretary Seward left the State Department in his carriage, and passed up Pennsylvania avenue to 15th street to his residence, where his son, F. W. Seward and wife and Miss Titus got in. While the driver was in the act of closing the door with his right hand, and holding on to the reins with his left hand, the horses started, the driver following them, still holding on and endeavoring to close the door. Mr. F. W. Seward, seeing the danger, jumped from the carriage with the hope of heading the horses and stopping them. They, however, got away from him and the driver, and when they reached the corner of Vermont avenue and H street, Secretary Seward jumped from his carriage, falling on his right arm and breaking it just below the shoulder, and bruising his face. He was taken up in an insensible condition by several gentlemen, and carried to his residence. Surgeons Abbott, U. S. army, and Vord were called in and set the limb, after which the Secretary felt much easier, having, by that time, fully recovered his reason.

The ladies remained in the carriage until "arrived" at the stable, where a party of soldiers caught the horses. The driver was somewhat bruised. The sympathy for the Secretary is general, and in the course of the evening the heads of the Department and other officers of the government and many citizens, called in person to make inquiries as to his condition.

Advices from Richmond down to Tuesday morning have been received, and give a deplorable account of the condition of Richmond. On Sunday afternoon, before the evacuation, Mayor Mayo and the City Council ordered all liquor to be destroyed. Hens of barrels were knocked in, and the contents emptied into the streets, and bottles of liquors that had commanded fabulous prices were broken on the curbstones. As a consequence, the Rebel rear guard became intoxicated and ungovernable, and a terrible scene of pillage and ruin ensued. The stores were plundered of jewelry, clothing, confectionery, &c., and the whole city was in tumult with riotous proceedings. Great damage was done by the explosion of the magazine, against which it is said that General Breckinridge earnestly remonstrated, but General Ewell, to whom the work of destruction had been entrusted, was inflexible. Among the victims to the explosion were all the inmates of the time sound asleep in bed. The damage done by the fire is enormous, all the business part of city, bounded by Main street, and the river Seventh and Fifteenth streets being destroyed. Burning shingles were carried to other parts of the city, setting fire to houses, and it is estimated that not less than eight hundred buildings were burned.

A gentleman just from Richmond states that the best informed there believe Davis has fled to Georgia, and that he will attempt a re-establishment of his Government at Augusta, which possesses strong natural defenses and has been elaborately fortified. As a singular coincidence, it may be stated the elder Mr. Blair made this prediction weeks ago.

TRAGEDY AT NIAGARA FALLS.—A gentleman from Niagara Falls informs us that a tragedy occurred in that village on Monday. A woman of about 25 years of age went to the bridge connecting Goat Island with the American shore, and threw herself into the water. She was instantly borne through the rapid and over the American fall.

The woman was the wife of a man who is in the army, but was cohabiting with another residing at the Falls. She left a child—a little girl. The causes that induced her to commit this act of self destruction are not positively known, though attributed to the unhappy state of her domestic affairs. She was seen going to the bridge by a person to whom she avowed her purpose, but she was not credit, and allowed to go her way to destruction.—Rochester Union.

DEATH OF BISHOP DELANCEY.—The Rt. Rev. Wm. Healy Delancey, Bishop of the Western Diocese of New York, died at Geneva, in that State, on Wednesday morning, in the 64th year of his age. He was a graduate of Yale College, studied theology under Bishop Hobart, entered the ministry in 1820, became distinguished as a pulpit orator, and in 1838 was elected to the position which he held to his death. He was a very prominent man in the Episcopal Church, and many excellent institutions are indebted to his efforts for much of their success. Bishop Delancey twice visited Europe since 1852, and his sermons and addresses attracted attention there. By his demise Assistant Bishop Rev. Dr. A. Cleveland Cox, formerly of Grace church, Baltimore, becomes Bishop.

KILLFORD.—An accident occurred near Glen Rock, on the Northern Central Railroad, on Saturday night, by which Mr. Jacob Morning, Harrisburg, Pa., was killed. Mr. M. had charge of Mr. Hanse's market car, and as the train to which it was attached was passing up a steep grade the coupling broke, and was wrecked.—Morning was instantly killed.

Brigadier General P. Winthrop was killed on Saturday in the action at Five Forks. He had been in the war from the commencement of the rebellion, and was only twenty five years of age.

THE ASSESSOR AROUND.—"Bob, that's a fine horse you have; what is he worth?" "Three hundred and fifty dollars." "No; not so much as that!" "Yes; every cent of it, and another fifty on top of it. Yes, I'll swear to it." "All right." "What are you so inquisitive for?" "Merely for assessing purposes; I am assessor for this ward, and only wanted to know what you valued your nag at."